

The judge of the district in which Kempe

County is situated is named Haimm, and the newspaper of the State are showing tardy signs of giving him smoking for not responding to Gov. Stone's orders. Senator Bruce says he thinks the Governor has done all he could, and has acted in an earnest and sincere way. Perhaps if the Governor should speak to Judge Hamm again

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens still refuses to

give the *quo warranto* agitators any encouragement. I reply to a correspondent who wrote him concerning the accuracy of a recent interview with him, he replied "What I said was substantially that the matter of fraud in Mr. Hayes's election was no longer an open question—it was *res adjudicata*. Mr. Hayes now (whatever ma-

have been any of our opinions touching the infamous
frauds of the returning boards of Florida and Louis

can) holds the Executive office by a legal tenure, and can never be successfully assailed, and which ought not to be questioned. He holds the judicial department in the highest judicial honor ever constituted in this country."

Even in Ohio the civil service reform does not meet with entire approval. With considerable force of feeling *The Cincinnati Commercial* writes to say: "It is a little surprising that the Administration should have been so slow to take the advocates of civil service reform. The Supervisor Inspector of Steamboats, and of all the light upon a man from the northern part of the State whose qualifications are those of a cooper, with some knowledge of the construction of pork and whiskey barrels that won't leak. Were one inclined to seek for the cause of this curious proceeding, it would not be necessary to go further back in human history than the record of the proceedings of the last Ohio Legislature. It is not surprising that the advocates of civil service reform find it difficult to carry into practical effect their transcendental notions while a sense of political obligation binds them to the support of the Administration."

It is said now that the rumored Republican effort to place one, *Wm. J. Pennington*, to head a commission to investigate the Pennsylvania coal-mining situation is a mere rumor. It is said that the

exaggerated. Republican politicians from the western portion of the State have been in Washington recently

where they assured the President that the party is entirely harmonious, and the signs of increased party majorities are most cheering. The correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press* gives this information and adds:

* The assertion of existing hostility of the Administration toward any member of the Republican represents

tion of Pennsylvania in Congress is entirely discountenanced by members of the Cabinet, as well as by the President himself. Kindly feelings exist, and everything consistent with the interests of the public service will

consistent with the interests of the public service will be done as a tangible evidence of this feeling. The assertions of hostility are only advanced with the ulterior design of creating dissension in the Republican ranks."

Gen. M. C. Butler of South Carolina is the latest Southern Bourbon who is a convert to the President's policy. He writes to a friend in Pennsylvania: "President Hayes is elevating the statesmanship of the country to a higher plane, and must succeed in his 'new departure' on that line. I trust in God he may, and then we shall henceforth have less sectionalism and partisan bitterness. The country North as well as South requires peace and quiet and the development of a kinder and

more natural feeling. Republican institutions are just as dear to us of the South as ever, and we shall feel

profound pride in their complete triumph and perpetuation. We have a new era in South Carolina, and under Hampton's administration we confidently anticipate stride forward in every department of life which will bring happiness and wealth and contentment in its train to all classes and conditions of our people. The millennium has not come, but the messenger of peace has, and we rejoice."

Enter Pinchback once more. He has started for Washington full of talk and inward satisfaction. He approves of the President's Southern policy, of Gov.

Nicholls's administration, and of the recent Federal appointments in Louisiana. As for Kellogg's chances of

securing a seat in the United States Senate, since he has his doubts. His credentials are not half so good as his own were when he was rejected, for there was no nomination in the Packard Legislature when Kellogg was elected, and there never was one afterward. On the abstract question of justice the virtuous Mr. Pinchbeck beautifully says: "It is monstrous to contemplate that Kellogg, who prostituted the whole power of his administration to secure his election to the U. S. Senate, should be elected in his turn by his personal friends, and the members of the Republican party of Louisiana, and the destruction of republican government thereby. His failure will be a just retribution and a well-deserved punishment for the misuse of the power conferred on him by the colored people of the State."

GENERAL NOTES.

Brook Farm has been purchased for a cemetery.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company declines to discount a corpse. Its new time-card announces that the rate for a corpse "when in good condition and with some person in charge" will be equivalent to one full first-class fare.

Western editors need expect no favors after death. The corporations draw the line somewhere between a *mortuary car* and a *mortuary corpse*.

The ax was laid to the trunk of the oldest tree in Albany last Friday. Tradition with uncertain

The legendary achievements of Lady Gordon were celebrated at Coventry on June 4. The procession which started from St. Mary's Hall at midday, embraced the City Guard in the ancient corporation armor, the

legends and historic personages, such as St. George, St. David, St. Mark, St. Peter, St. Paul, and the Virgin Mary.

Prince, and that he was a strange caprice exalted from the lowly to the high, where he was commemorated. The lady Godiva was personated by a young equestrian from the Amphitheater. She was attired in a manner that could hardly have given offense. She wore a red velvet and silk dress, and a golden crown and a golden belt, the golden hair ascribed to Lady Godiva.

Barbarians of trade who deface natural scenery with advertisements would do well to consider this State hereafter in plying their trade brands in this manner. Gov. Robinson signed on Friday a bill which was prepared by Senator Gerard and passed by the Senate by a large majority. The bill is to regulate the use of placards, making the persons who would be liable by such an advertisement, legally responsible for its use, and if they cannot be traced, they are to be treated without notice, authority, or delay, to a fine and imprisonment if the person is guilty of any infraction of the law. In case the owners of the property defaced does not make a complaint, the overseers of the poor of a county are authorized to make one, and if any fine is obtained, to use it for the benefit of the poor. "Shocks to the sensibilities" through such advertisements as Schorff's, are to be prohibited. The bill, in advertising itself, greatly lessens the value of property at some summer resorts.

The Class-Day oration at Brown University

last Friday was delivered by Inman E. Page, a colored student, who chose as his text, "Intellectual Prospects

America." His speech was an excellent one, and his delivery was exceedingly graceful. Stronger than any of the arguments which he introduced to show that the intellectual prospects of the United States are brightening was his presence on that platform. It proved to a colored lad could hold his own in a large college class and that the students in one of the oldest American universities are not ashamed to confer the highest honors upon a negro classmate. The appointments for Class Day at Brown are not made by the Faculty, but by the students, and the most popular man as well as the ablest speaker generally has the oration. Mr. Pomeroy was admitted to be the strongest man for the place, and he was elected by a large majority of his classmates, who are undoubtedly a mainly set of fellows, would not consider it to have the color line drawn in their class politics.

hundredth anniversary of his birth. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, and was only six months old when

his parents immigrated to Canada. During the war of 1812 he was drafted into the British army, and saw his country fighting there as at Odjébsburg. Besides the danger of being captured by the enemy, he was also in danger of being killed by war, perils by land and perils by sea have fallen to his lot. Once he started down the St. Lawrence with a fine raft of lumber laden with flour, which he was intending to sell in Quebec, but while he was running into a cove near that city a gale struck the raft with such violence that it went to pieces. The flour and lumber were lost and the lumberman made his way to the shore on a single log. All his earnings had been swept away; he decided to make a new start in New-Jersey. While he was building

a culvert near his new home, the premature discharge of a blast hurled him 15 feet in the air, broke his leg and

injured him so severely that he could do no work for years. Subsequently he found employment at Catalpa-on-the-Hudson, where he seemed to have a peaceful existence for accidents. Three times a week he was seriously injured by accidents, but in each case he recovered. On his first trip down the river on the towboat Commerce the boiler burst, but he escaped without scratch. The boiler was repaired and another start was made. He was stepped on board, and immediately the steam engine exploded, and he was hurled into the water. His shaft broke. During his residence in Albany he had had two terrible attacks of illness, and in each case his physicians pronounced it an utterly hopeless case.